

MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT DATA  
New Hampshire, October 2006  
B G McKay

**Seasonally Adjusted:**

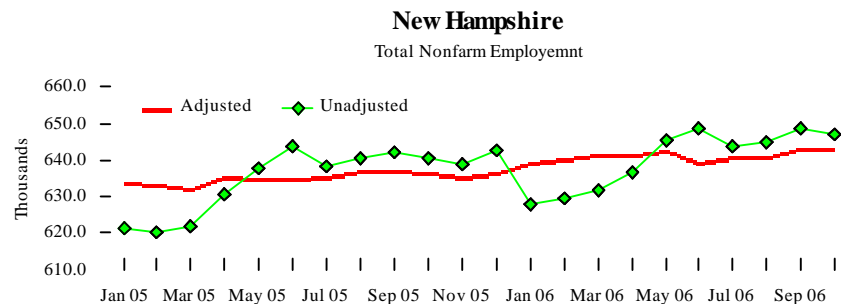
Preliminary seasonally adjusted estimates for October showed that New Hampshire's total nonfarm employment level declined by 400 jobs.

Government (supersector 90) led the way with a 1,000-job cutback. Professional and business services (supersector 60) followed by trimming 600 jobs from its roster. Financial activities (supersector 55) dropped 300 jobs from its rolls, and other services (supersector 80) employed 100 fewer persons in October.

On the plus side of the ledger, education and health services (supersector 65) expanded its payroll by 500 positions. Construction (supersector 20) and leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) each added 300 jobs to the state's economy. Manufacturing (supersector 30) and trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) added 200 jobs to their respective force, as information (supersector 50) rounded out October's seasonally adjusted estimates with a 100-job increase.

**Unadjusted:**

New Hampshire's total nonfarm employment level dipped by 1,600 jobs in October's preliminary unadjusted estimates.



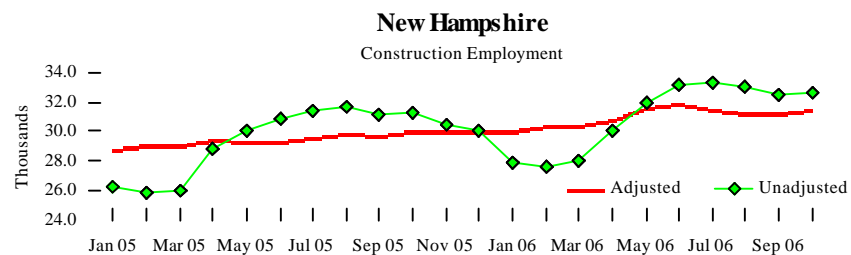
Leading the industry groups that posted employment losses in October, leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) dropped 3,500 jobs from its ranks to return to its employment level of the pre-vacation period. Professional and business services (supersector 60) slimmed down its personnel strength by 800 jobs, as financial activities (supersector 55) and other services (supersector 80) each recorded a 400-job decrease.

Employers in natural resources and mining (supersector 10) did not alter their total number of jobs from the September level in October's preliminary estimates.

Offsetting the previous mentioned job reductions, government (supersector 90) brought 1,400 additional workers on board, while trade, transportation and utilities (supersector 40) bumped up October's employment trend line by 1,000 notches. Education and health services (supersector 65) expanded its cadre by 700 spaces, and manufacturing (supersector 30) added 200 jobs. To complete the list of job gainers, construction (supersector 20) and information (supersector 50) each augmented its force by 100 jobs.

**CONSTRUCTION**

Firms engaged in the construction of buildings (subsector 236) expanded crew size by 100 jobs which accounted for October's employment activity for construction (supersector 20).



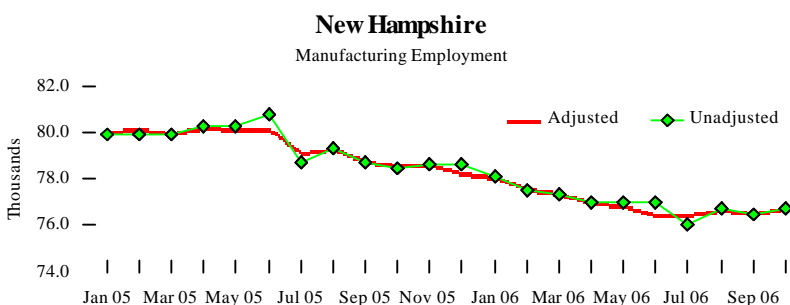
## MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing (supersector 30) in New Hampshire posted a 200-job gain in October's preliminary estimates. Both durable goods and nondurable goods manufacturing contributed 100 jobs to the shift in the employment trend line.

Within durable goods manufacturing, computer and electronic product manufacturing (subsector 334) bumped up the employment level by 100 jobs, as the remaining published items in this group held their employment totals at those registered in the previous month.

Nondurable goods manufacturing also added 100 jobs to the rolls; however, the two published industries under nondurable goods manufacturing sustained their total number of jobs at the September level.

October's sample showed that plastic and rubber product manufacturing (subsector 326) played a significant role in nondurable goods manufacturing employment gain.



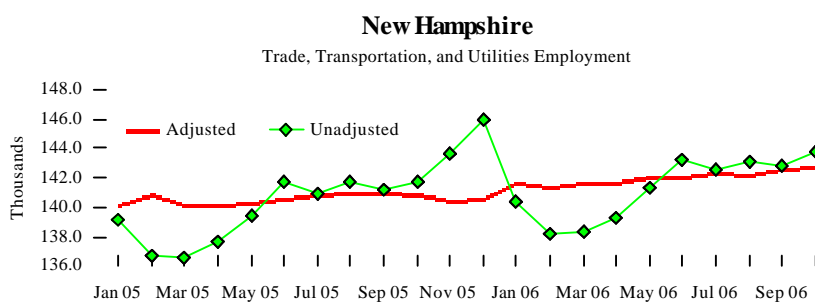
## TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, AND UTILITIES

October's employment trend line for trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) jumped up 1,000 notches in preliminary estimates. Wholesale trade put an additional 100 positions on the books, while retail trade, with its 900-job increase, provided the lion's share of the expansion. Companies doing business in transportation, warehousing, and utilities industries held their work force steady at the previous month's level.

Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers (subsector 425) employed 100 more workers during the month, which covered the wholesale trade employment activity for October.

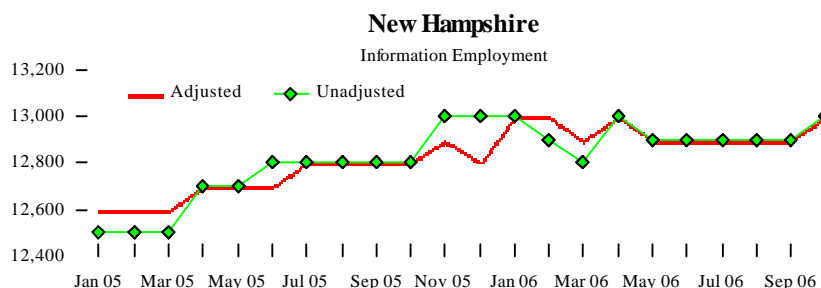
Clothing and clothing accessory stores, and general merchandise stores (a combination of subsectors 448 and 452) served up 400 of retail trade's 900 jobs in October. Department stores (industry group 4521) supplied 200 of those jobs. Food and beverage stores (subsector 445) added 200 jobs to their rolls as well during the month.

All other published retail trade industries did not record a change to their respective total number of jobs in the preliminary estimates.



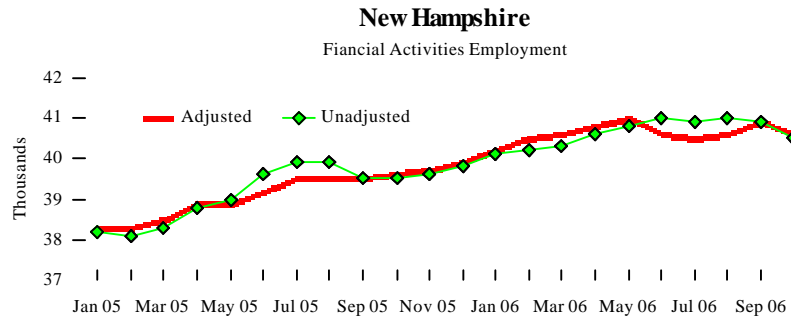
## INFORMATION

The sample pointed to firms in telecommunications (subsector 517) as being the agent of change behind the 100-job gain for information (supersector 50) in October.



## FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

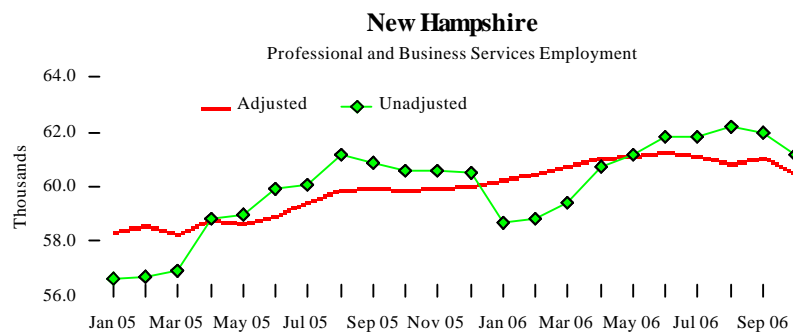
Real estate and rentals and leasing (sector 53) trimmed 400 jobs from its payrolls in October, as the employment level for financial activities (supersector 55) fell by that same amount.



## PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES

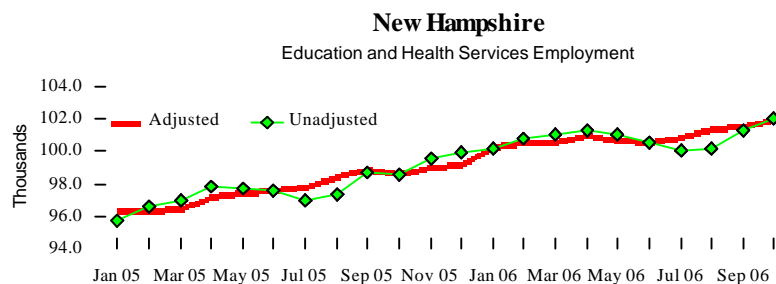
The 600-job drop in administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56) dominated October's employment picture for professional and business services (supersector 60). Professional, scientific, and technical services (sector 54) and the management of companies and enterprises (sector 55) each cut back their staff level by 100 jobs to bring the total job decline to 800 for supersector 60,

Inside sector 56, employment services (industry group 5613) employed 200 fewer persons during the month.



## EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

Educational services (sector 61) expanding its staff by 600 help push up the employment trend line 700 places for education and health services (supersector 65) in October's preliminary estimates. Health services and social assistance (sector 62) chipped in 100 jobs to the supersector's total increase for the month.

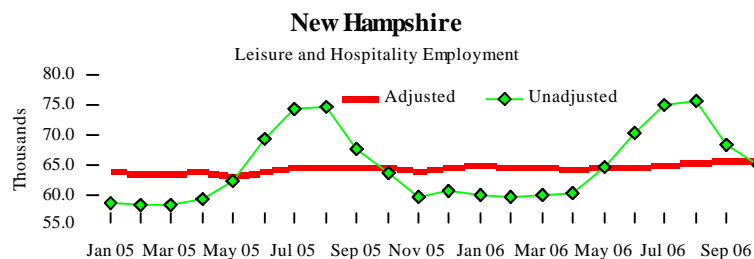


Within sector 61, colleges, universities, and professional schools (industry group 6113) accounted for 200 of the 600 additional jobs.

Turning to sector 62, ambulatory health care services (subsector 621) and hospitals (subsector 622) each increased personnel strength by 100 positions.

## LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY

Traditionally, October puts the final touches to the close of the travel and tourism season. The 3,500-job reduction for leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) in October's preliminary



estimates supports that tradition.

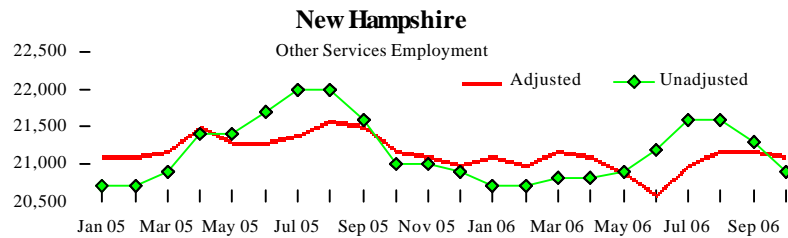
Arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71) pared back its work force by 1,200. Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries (subsector 713) accounted for 700 of those jobs.

Accommodation and food services (sector 72) bore the brunt of the supersector's October job loss with a 2,300 drop.

On the inside of sector 72, accommodations (subsector 721) trimmed its cadre by 500, and food services and drinking places (subsector 722) downsized by 1,800 jobs. Full-service restaurants (industry group 7221) cut back its force by 1,000, while limited-service eating places (industry 7222) kicked in 500 jobs to the slide.

## OTHER SERVICES

The sample indicated that religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations (subsector 813) supplied the impetus for the 400-job decrease in other services.



## GOVERNMENT

Government's (supersector 90) 1,400-job growth in October divided evenly between the state and local echelons, as federal government employment in October held fast at the September level.

Seasonal activities figured prominently in supersector 90's employment shift. Educational services in the public sector brought additional staff on board, while parks and recreation departments at the state and local level decrease their work force.

